

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1898.

Friends of the Dispatch would do us a favor by informing us promptly of any failure on the part of newdealers, or newboys on railroad trains, to meet the public demand for copies of this paper. Information is also desired by us of the delinquency of any carrier of ours in Richmond, Manchester, or elsewhere.

Mail subscribers are likewise invited to report to us whenever their papers come late or irregularly.

HANNA AND IDEAS.

We call to mind that in order to clear the way for the attainment of Mr. A. Hanna's senatorial ambition Hon. John Sherman was coaxed into accepting the position of Secretary of State in President McKinley's Cabinet, and that, too, when Mr. Sherman's mental and physical condition was such as to incapacitate him totally for the discharge of the duties of the high office. As a consequence, we were practically without a Secretary of State during one of the most important crises in the history of the nation. Worse still, while we nominally had a Secretary of State in the person of Mr. Sherman, that gentleman made several very bad diplomatic blunders in the line of public utterances. Indeed, it is a question whether some of these blunders would not have drawn us into complications with friendly European Powers had not Mr. Sherman's condition been known and recognized abroad.

Be that as it may, however, the final result of the conspiracy of the Hannaites against Mr. Sherman was that he was relegated, or upon the advice of friends relegated himself, to private life. But it would seem that in some respects this proved most fortunate for the Ohio statesman. It would appear that the "rest cure" has done wonders for him, for he now comes to the front again to give evidence of having gotten back much of his old-time vigor and clearness of vision. At a reunion a day or two ago of the Sherman Brigade, the ex-Secretary and ex-Senator was the orator of the day, and made a most forcible speech against annexation, a speech which shows as clearly that Mr. Sherman is himself again as it demonstrates that he was not himself when he negotiated the Hawaiian annexation treaty. Among other things, Mr. Sherman, on the occasion in question, said:

"The vast extent and compass of our country should satisfy our people and prevent them from extending their domain to distant lands, possessions difficult to control and impossible to defend. I regret to notice a disposition in Congress to reach out for outside territory. This ambition for the occupation of territory has been the ruin of Greece, Rome, and the great nations of Asia in ancient times, and of Spain, Austria, and Italy in modern times. And now the United States is in more danger from similar causes than all others combined."

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican thinks there is no sign of age and infirmity in the above, and in this connection takes occasion to go over the Ohio senatorial scandal in language that is not at all complimentary to Mark Hanna. Then the Republican remarks that Hanna never said anything in his life so clear in thought and so strong in principle as the deliverance of Mr. Sherman. Just quoted. Indeed, continues our Springfield contemporary, an idea from Hanna would be as surprising and as impossible as an idea from Platt.

We agree with the Republican as to the clearness and strength of Mr. Sherman's idea. As little as we have in common with the venerable Ohioan, we must do him the justice to say that much. And we also agree with the Republican in its conclusion that there are some very unsavory chapters in the Ohio senatorial story. But when our contemporary intimates that Hanna is incapable of ideas we feel constrained to differ with it, and suggest that brain fog incident to increased pressure of editorial work during the war has temporarily impaired its memory. If anything stands proved it is that in the presidential campaign of 1896 Mark Hanna was bubbling over with ideas. He developed most original ideas in the matter of accumulating a campaign fund, and no less original ideas in the matter of dispensing it "to the best advantage." He also showed that he had some very striking ideas about election methods. There are some people who do not hesitate to declare that he had "hundreds of ideas," and it is even said that in

certain counties in Virginia the birds that on election day carolled in the tree tops overlooking the routes to the polls can support this declaration. Moreover, there is a pretty general suspicion that the next congressional election will prove that Hanna has lost none of his ideas.

FOR THE PEOPLE TO SAY.

In our issue of Sunday we reproduced from the Providence (R.I.) Journal an estimate made by that paper as to the cost of the war, and the probable surplus in the Treasury at the end of the current fiscal year. The Journal's deduction from the best information obtainable was that as things are at present going the surplus on June 30, 1899, would be \$200,000,000. Now we find in the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Dispatch some figuring along the same line, and while the Dispatch's calculation is not so much in detail as that of the Journal, the final summaries of our two contemporaries approximately agree.

But it is to the Dispatch's comments on the figures it presents that we would draw special attention. After referring to past treasury raiding schemes, our Pittsburgh contemporary says that "considering that not even the constant presence of a deficit induced our legislators effectively to reduce the inflated total of peace expenditures, it is not likely that our present statement could resist the temptation to be forced by \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000 lying idle in the Treasury." Not likely, indeed. The Dispatch then turns to the obligations of our statesmen to the people, and says that with peace entirely re-established, the first duty of Congress would be to cut off the extraordinary revenues and to place the surplus, if possible, beyond the reach of raids. The nation, it continues, is able and willing to pay all taxes necessary for the maintenance of its honor and good faith, but it is not willing to heap up money in the Treasury as a constant incentive to extravagance.

All this is very sound theory, but how can the cutting off of the extraordinary revenues, the placing of the surplus beyond the reach of raids, and the stoppage of the heaping up of money in the Treasury as a constant incentive to extravagance be made accomplished facts? That is the practical and the vital question that confronts the people. The only answer is this: "By driving the Republican party from power." And the first step towards that consummation lies in the election of a Democratic House of Representatives this fall. It lies in the people's doing their duty to themselves in the November elections. In less than three months the taxpayers will have an opportunity to decide whether we shall begin the work of retrenchment and economy and pave the way to a reduction of taxation, or enter upon an era of unprecedented extravagance that will fasten the burden of the war taxes upon the country for years to come. How will they decide as between these alternatives? We shall see.

SPAIN'S CREDITORS.

Referring to the theory that we have been negotiating for peace with France, and not with Spain, which theory is based partly on the fact that M. Cambon, French Ambassador in Washington, is acting for Spain, and partly on the fact that a certain amount of Spanish securities are held in France, the New York Herald says:

"Neither fact, of course, shows, or even tends to show, that France is behind Spain in this matter. If she meant to befriend her debtor or to protect French creditors, the time to do so would have been before the war, or before Spain had lost her colonies."

That certainly seems to be the correct view. But admitting that France is "behind Spain" in the negotiations, what matters it to us, seeing that peace is to be made upon our terms? If peace will save the French or any other creditors of Spain anything, they are welcome to their good luck. It will certainly profit us nothing, that we can see, to have Spain's creditors suffer; nor in view of the fact that peace has been virtually concluded, can we see that we have anything to gain by further injury to Spain's credit.

The Nashville American expresses the opinion that "when peace has been fully restored, when Cuba has become a part of this country, and the American flag floats over the palace of the Governor-General at Habana, the first duty this government should set itself to perform is the removal of the body of Christopher Columbus from the Cathedral in Habana to Washington, and there under the shadow of the Capitol it should rest forever."

Well, with that move it would be about time the remains rested forever, for the remains of few men have had a more "restless career" than those of the worthy Columbus. According to the best authorities, Columbus was first buried at Valladolid in the north central part of Spain, but his remains were soon after transferred to the Carthusian monastery of Las Cuevas, Seville, where the bones of his son, Diego, the second admiral, were also laid. In 1582 the bodies of both father and son were exhumed and taken over to Hispaniola (San Domingo) and reinterred in the Cathedral. In 1766-67, on the occasion of that island to the French, the relics were re-exhumed and transferred with great state and solemnity to the Cathedral in Habana, their present place of deposit.

The widow of "Billy" Birch, the famous minstrel, is in want, and the New York theatre and newspaper people propose a dramatic performance for her benefit. Meantime, they are contriving for her means to her relief. The Herald says: "In addition to the \$3 which was collected for her at the Casino, and which has already been placed in her hands, the Herald has received \$50 for her from a well-known member of the bar, who writes that he is indebted to her husband for many a merry evening. Another citizen, who knew her husband in California years ago, has sent her \$100, and the Herald is able to announce that a well-known theatrical manager is about to offer Mrs. Birch employment that will be of a congenial character."

Through somebody's blunder, Captain Sigbee and his ship, the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, were not in the naval parade at New York Saturday, and the New York papers are making much of what they call the slight thus put upon the gallant former commander of the Maine. Sigbee was left behind the squadron, at Tompkinsville. Sampson says he did not signal him to follow, because he did not believe in his fleet. Is it another case of "failure to mention" on the part of the admiral who was not in the glorious Santiago fight?

campaign," he continues, "I am impressed with the enormous amount of hard work that has been accomplished with but few accidents or mistakes." On the subject of the difference between the fighting at Santiago and that in our great civil war, General Wheeler says:

"In the civil war we fought at short range, two hundred or three hundred yards, and even much closer than that. There was a dense smoke and a loud roar all along the lines of both armies. But in Cuba, with our long-range rifles, the firing commenced at some seven or eight hundred yards. I advanced on the line of the First who were thoroughly trained to distances, directed their rifles and their men fired with the precision of skilled marksmen. The matter of marksmanship has been a special matter of instruction in the army for several years. Again, at these distances, although the Spaniards fired in volleys, there was no smoke, or very little, from their lines, and the distance was such that the sound was very small as compared with the roaring noise that accompanied the battles of the civil war. The greatest evidence that we had that the Spaniards were firing at us was the whistling of the bullets all about us and the dropping of our men killed or wounded. Probably the first man killed on that firing line was Private Stark, of the First Regular Cavalry. He fell in the road right before me. I looked at him and could see no wound. It was a strange experience and quite new to me to see a fall, hear bullets whistling about us, yet hear but little sound from the enemy, and see no smoke, and more than that, to see no wound in the man who fell. I told the men near me to unbuckle Stark's belt and then I saw that the bullet had passed through his belt and probably through his body. I could only see a very small spot of blood where the bullet had entered, but the Spanish bullet being only .27-calibre, the place where it entered was not perceptible. In the civil war the bullets were so large that they tore great holes, and often during a battle the roar of musketry and artillery was so great that the sound of a man was fired by seeing the smoke or fire issue from its muzzle; the general volume of noise was so great that the additional sound of one cannon going off close by made no distinct impression. All that is changed with the new artillery and the new ammunition."

A contributor to the Washington Post, in discussing the prospects of a gorged Treasury and how to get rid of the surplus, says that direct revenue legislation might be influenced in some degree by the projects of currency reform which have been urged upon Congress. All the same, we are not going to have either currency reform or revenue reform until the Democrats get into power.

Our Secretary of War tries hard to explain away the inefficiency of the department over which he presides, unmodified, apparently, of the truth of the French phrase, "He who excuses, accuses, himself."

When Lee's Corps makes that special parade it will prove its right to the reputation of being the best drilled body of volunteers in the country's service.

Judge Rhea's Canvas.

(Correspondence of the Dispatch.) JONESVILLE, VA., August 18.—Judge Rhea has just returned to Jonesville, from a trip to the country. On Tuesday night he spoke at Speaker chapel, where he was met by an enthusiastic audience that crowded the house and gave him the very best of attention, and went away determined to do all they could for Rhea's election. On Wednesday he spoke at Curry College, where, also, he was met by a large and appreciative audience. To-day he spoke at Duckwater, at the school-house, to the largest audience ever known at that place, and he gave extraordinary attention. There was a striking difference in the way the people here met Judge Rhea this year, and the way they met General Walker at this place two years ago.

Judge Rhea is exceedingly popular in Lee county, not only among Democrats, but also among many Republicans. He has a great many friends, and he will represent their interests than General Walker. Walker's record is such that his own party friends are giving him a black eye. They are tired of his inconsistencies.

The Gallant Schley.

(Philadelphia North American.) We all knew that Admiral Schley was a fighter to the core, but his little speech to the women at New York gives him a new distinction. The general impression has been that Schley belonged to the Bob Evans class, and left the frills to those who liked them, but we were wrong. Not even Dewey, the Chesapeake of the navy, could have borne himself better than Schley did when he faced that great aggregation of feminine loveliness and said: "My idea of the relations of the navy to the ladies is, our arms are their defence; their arms are our recompense." Whether this is original or not, the fact that he thought of it and said it is enough. It shows the Admiral in a new light, and one much to his credit. Fortunately, the ladies he addressed were on a yacht alongside, and he was not so close to them as he had it not been for that, he would probably have been kissed to death, and while that would have been a delicious way to die, the navy cannot spare him. But oh, Schley, you brave old sea dog, who would have thought of it?

Fame.

(Washington Star.) When a man becomes a hero all the world is standing round.

In waiting for a chance to share his glory. From shore to shore innumerable voices will resound. All eager to add something to the story. "We used to know him in his youth!" "He was the catcher on our nine." "He couldn't keep him under!" "He was the catcher on our nine."

"His sharpness beat the weasels." "That 6-foot old fellow was a masher." "From him once caught the measles!"

And the anecdotes came rushing in, bewildering array. From folk of every station and complex. For there's always an ambition, which no wisdom can allay. To revel in some brilliant man's reflection.

"His family we've visited." "We were his next-door neighbors." "Kind words of hope we've often said to cheer him at his labors."

"My father told him he might call on our folks to assist him!" "And I doubt of that!"

"We are the girls who've kissed him!"

The Hawaiian band played "Hawaii Hono" the national anthem, and Colonel Fisher gave the order to the National Guard battery, stationed on the executive grounds in command of Lieutenant Ludwig, to fire the national salute of twenty-one guns, which was repeated by the Philadelphia. As the echo of the last gun reverberated on the hills a bugle sounded, and the national ensign of Hawaii came slowly down until it reached the ground, never to go up again. There was a short pause, and then the Admiral nodded to Lieutenant Winterhalter, who gave the order, "Colors roll off." The flagstaffs of the Star-Spangled Banner, and as the Stars and Stripes slowly ascended there was breathless suspense, but as the flag reached the top, cheers broke forth from the crowds below, and salutes of twenty-one guns were again fired by the Hawaiian battery and the Philadelphia.

A few minutes after the hoisting of the official flag others were raised from the

HAWAII IS OURS.

The Stars and Stripes Float from All Official Flagstaffs.

HOISTING OF THE FLAG.

Interesting Ceremony Witnessed by a Large Gathering of People.

A SCENE OF BRILLIANCE.

The Most Beautiful Faces in Honolulu Present to Honor Old Glory—

Proclamation Announcing Retention in Office of Hawaiians.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 22.—The steamer Belgio this evening brought the following: Honolulu, August 22.—Precisely at eight minutes to 12 o'clock to-day the Hawaiian flag descended from the flagstaffs on all the government buildings, and at exactly five minutes to the same hour the Stars and Stripes floated in the tropical breeze from every official flagstaff.

The ceremony of to-day was a most impressive one.

To hear the strains of the Hawaiian "Pono" for the last time as a national anthem, to hear the bugle blow taps, as the Hawaiian ensign sank from its position, and to notice the emotion of many who had been born under it, and had lived their lives under it, was solemn, but then came the bugle call for the raising of Old Glory, and the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner" broke forth as that banner was unfurled to the breeze. Then the cheers broke forth, and eyes that had been dim for a few minutes, became bright and lighted up when the Stars and Stripes blew out.

BRILLIANT SCENE.

In the grounds and around all the approaches were crowds of on-lookers, of every nationality. Notably remarkable was the number of Hawaiians. Within the grounds the military and naval display was fine. Hawaiian troops, United States marines, the mounted patrol, the police and the citizens' guard, presented a splendid appearance, while the platform for the exercises and the verandas of the Executive building were gay with brilliant summer dresses, dancing feathers, and ribbons, and the brightest faces that Honolulu possesses. The uniforms of staff and naval officers added brightness to the scene. The weather was propitious.

The ceremonies began with the departure of the First Regiment of the National Guard of Hawaii from their drillshed, at ten minutes to 10 this morning. The parade was headed by a detachment of twenty-six policemen, under command of Captain Kane and Lieutenant Warren. Then came the Hawaiian band and a drum corps. The regiment marched to the boat-landing to escort the troops from the Philadelphia and Mohican, which were already drawn up on shore.

UNITED STATES FORCES.

The United States forces were commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Stevens, and consisted of one company of marines and two of blue-jackets from the Philadelphia, a company of blue-jackets from the Mohican, and an artillery detachment of two guns and forty-two men. The naval detachment was headed by the flagships of the band. Several hundred of the citizens' guard preceded the troops up the main avenue, and took a station on the left of the stand. The new detachment of the Philadelphia and Mohican, which were already drawn up on shore.

REBECCA GRATZ'S PORTRAIT.

Painting of the Woman Who Inspired a Heroine for "Ivanhoe." LEXINGTON, KY., August 22.—Miss Wilhelmine Loos, daughter of Rev. Louis Loos, president of the Kentucky Synagogue, has just completed for the Jewish Home and Orphan Asylum, of Philadelphia, a picture of Rebecca Gratz.

When Arsanna Gratz, a grand-niece of Rebecca Gratz, was asked by the managers of the exhibition of the famous picture of Rebecca that hangs in the Clay homestead and which was painted by the immortal Sully, she commissioned Miss Loos to do the work. It is well done, and the members of the Gratz family agree that it is a perfect likeness of the distinguished original.

The picture will be sent to Philadelphia on Wednesday, in time for the unveiling on August 29th, the anniversary of the death of Rebecca Gratz, the founder of the Foster Home. Rebecca Gratz was the lady who inspired Scott's famous character of Rebecca in "Ivanhoe."

MERRITT AND AGUINALDO.

Agreement That Latter Shall Govern Outside Manila for Present.

LONDON, August 22.—The Hongkong correspondent of the Daily Mail says: Several American warships will return here and dock when Great Britain shall have recognized the peace between the two countries.

General Merritt and Aguinaldo have agreed that the latter shall govern outside of Manila for the present. No insurgent will be allowed inside the city walls.

The Daily Mail's Madrid correspondent says: General Jaundenes telegraphs that the Americans have taken possession of the Spanish headquarters for their own troops, and that the Spanish troops are encamped in the cathedral quarter. Their condition is that General Jaundenes favors their prompt repatriation, in order to prevent the outbreak of an epidemic.

ELECTRIC CARS FOR JAPAN.

ST. LOUIS, August 22.—A local street-car manufacturing company is negotiating a contract for one of the largest orders for street cars ever made by an American manufacturing company for use in Japan. The contract will call for 150 of the finest motor cars ever turned out in this city, and when they are completed they will be shipped by way of San Francisco direct to Kyoto, Japan. Within the next ten days a party of Japanese capitalists will arrive here to complete the details of the contract, and work will at once be begun on the cars.

MRS. ATKINSON ACQUITTED.

The indictment against her quashed—The Case Dismissed.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., August 22.—The indictment against Mrs. Myra Atkinson, wife of Governor Atkinson, for forgery, has been quashed, and the case dismissed by Judge Bilzard, on the ground that the indictment failed to allege guilty intent, and further that the dismissal of J. P. Owens, principal, would necessarily acquit Mrs. Atkinson, who was only charged as accessory. This is believed to be the end of the prosecution of Mrs. Atkinson.

General Miles Sails.

PONCE, PORTO RICO, August 22.—Afternoon. The steamer Aransas, with General Miles, left this afternoon for New Orleans. Congressman Wadsworth accompanied him.

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A REMARKABLE DOCUMENT.

Congratulatory Farewell Address from Spanish Soldiers to Americans.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—A document entirely unique in the annals of warfare was cabled to-night to the War Department by General Shafter. It is in the form of a congratulatory farewell address, issued to the soldiers of the American army by Pedro Lopez de Castillo, a private Spanish soldier, on behalf of 10,000 Spanish soldiers. No similar document, perhaps, was ever before issued to a victorious by a vanquished enemy.

The President was much impressed by the address, and after reading it, ordered its publication. Following is the text of the address, as cabled by General Shafter:

"Santiago, August 22, 1898, 11:17 P. M.—J. M. McKim, Adjutant-General, United States Army, Washington. The following has just been received from the soldiers now embarking for Spain: 'To Major-General Shafter, Commanding the American Army in Cuba: 'Sir.—The Spanish soldiers who capitulated in the place on the 16th of July, recognizing your high and just position, pray that through you all the courageous and noble soldiers under your command may receive our good wishes and farewell, which we send them on embarking for our beloved Spain. For this favor, which we have no doubt you will grant, we will gain the everlasting gratitude and consideration of 10,000 Spanish soldiers, who are your most humble servants. 'PEDRO LOPEZ DE CASTILLO, 'Private of Infantry.'"

LETTER TO SOLDIERS.

"Also, the following letter addressed to the soldiers of the American army: 'Soldiers of the American army: We would not be fulfilling our duty as well-born men, in whose breasts there lives gratitude and courage, should we embark for our beloved Spain without sending to you our most cordial and sincere good wishes and farewell. We fought you with ardor, with all our strength, endeavoring to gain the victory, but without the slightest success. You have carried on your shoulders the burden of a war of duty as we, for we all represent the power of our respective States. 'You fought us as men, face to face, and with great courage, as before stated, a quality which we had not met with during the last twenty years. You fought and won against a people without religion, without morals, without conscience, and of doubtful origin, who could not confront the enemy, but hidden, shot their noble victims from ambush and then immediately fled. This was the kind of warfare we had to sustain in this unfortunate land.